

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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SUGAR FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT

Reviewing the fluctuations of the sugar market since the opening days of the war and the threatening of the future, the Louisiana Sugar Planter, in pointing out the value to the nation of the domestic sugar industry, says:

"We believe that any student of the economic interests involved would quickly arrive at the conclusion that it is to the interest of the United States to very earnestly foster its own sugar industries from a military point of view. This was the teaching of Thomas Jefferson a hundred years ago in his writings of that day when he advocated the incidental protection of those things of which we had the most need, in order to develop such industries in our own country and to obviate our dependence upon other countries for such supplies. But for this five or six hundred thousand tons of beet sugars now entering upon our market, soon to be supplemented with 150,000 to 200,000 tons of Louisiana cane sugars, this western world apparently would be unable to bridge over the gap between the closing of the old Cuba crop and the oncoming new Cuban crop, which will begin to appear early in January.

"There could hardly be a more striking instance of the wonderful value of the home production of staple commodities. Men may in time reach those millennial conditions under which all will be good and wars will cease, but it will surely be many generations hence, and the United States with its present population of about a hundred millions of people, and constantly increasing, has no other industry that is now in peril that it could so ill afford to lose as that of domestic sugar production. It is said that we can produce pig iron as cheaply as any country in the world. We certainly can not produce sugar as cheaply as does Cuba and some other of the West India islands. We are led to hope that this frightful lesson thus taught us as an incident of the dreadful wars now going on in Europe will prevent that extinction of the domestic sugar industry promised by the statutes already enacted to occur May 1, 1916.

"Fifty years ago every Southern port was blockaded, but New Orleans was soon opened and placed under federal control and the sugar industry continued in a small way and imports of Cuban sugars by way of New York had free access to the country, but in this country were at war now with Germany and other countries remained neutral, and if our ports were all blockaded owing to the smallness of our navy, then we should feel the pinch of short sugar supplies in this country unless we should have developed in our country and on the mainland a domestic sugar industry competent to furnish the needed supplies. The present situation is a very striking exemplification of our needs in that respect and the enormously high prices at which some sugars were sold in England during the panic indicates what prices might be reached in the United States in the event that our sugar supplies were restricted or cut off.

"It would seem an imperative duty upon the part of our national legislature to modify the tariff laws or to enact such legislation as would in some manner develop a domestic sugar industry competent to supply the whole country. Here in Louisiana during the last ten years we find that our maximum crop has perhaps with one single exception been about 300,000 tons, and annually it has repeatedly fallen considerably short of that. The country consumes twelve times as much sugar as that, but with some fair protection on sugar, a domestic sugar industry in cane sugar and in beet sugar could be developed that would reduce this danger of short supplies that now confronts us should this country be at war with any other leading nations."

NAVAL LOSSES OF BRITISH AND GERMAN

The sinking of a British torpedo gunboat in the Downs yesterday marks the fourteenth loss to the British navy since the outbreak of the war, and the twelfth naval vessel to be destroyed by the enemy. The admiralty, last week, officially denied that any of the larger units of the British fleet had been lost, or that there had been any naval engagements, losses or victories not officially announced. It is rather certain, in view of this announcement, that the reported destruction of four dreadnoughts early in the war is in error.

On August 6, after destroying a German mine planter, the cruiser Amphion was herself destroyed by a mine. On September 3 the torpedo gunboat Speedy was sunk by a North Sea mine. The cruiser Warrior went aground in the Bosphorus and on September 19 the Australian submarine AE-1 was lost, probably by accident. The cruiser Pegasus was disabled by the German cruiser Koenigsberg in the harbor of Zanzibar on September 20, and on September 22 the cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir were torpedoed in the North Sea. On October 17 the cruiser Hawke was sunk by a submarine. In an engagement off Chile, last week, the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk and on the same day a submarine was destroyed by a mine in the North Sea. Yesterday the torpedo gunboat Niger was lost, the fourteenth naval casualty.

The German naval loss cannot be given so definitely, no official announcements having been made public. It is known that five cruisers have been lost in battle with the British, one cruiser has been destroyed by a British submarine, one has interned and the cruiser Koenigsberg is "bottled up." Four destroyers were sunk by the cruiser Undaunted, under command of Captain Fox, who had previously commanded the Amphion, and an unknown number of submarines have been sunk. Nothing definite has been heard, too, of the whereabouts of the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen, since the battle in which the Monmouth and Good Hope were sunk was fought, although the despatches yesterday announced four German warships proceeding north.

What losses the German fleet has suffered in the Baltic are not definitely known, but there has been some loss from mines and one cruiser has been wrecked in Russian waters.

FISHING

Quick results promise to come from the promotion work back of the organization of the Hawaii Tuna Club, according to the batch of mail received by H. Gooding Field from the mainland in reply to his mailed pamphlet regarding the club and the possibilities here for the very finest kind of sea fishing. The game fishing possibilities of Hawaiian waters have been frequently alluded to during the past several years by local enthusiasts, but it has taken Mr. Field and his associates to bring the matter to a practical head and make it possible to realize from one of our prime assets. Some of the finest game fishing in the world is to be had in the always summer seas off these shores, and, now, it appears, the coming of the fishermen to test this claim is about to begin.

KEEPING THE PEACE IN CHINA

A special dispatch to the New York Herald, dated from London says:

Mr. Alfred Sze, the new Chinese minister here, has left Peking with important assurances for Great Britain and her allies that China will not be browbeaten or influenced by German threats. He also will outline the elaborate German efforts which have been made to embroil China and Japan and Japan and the United States.

This may, or may not be a part of Mr. Sze's commission to the court of St. James. Certain it is, however, that the wise heads now ruling in Peking are straining effort to the very breaking point in order to preserve the peace in China. And there is probably no real danger of China's becoming embroiled in the great war.

Mr. Sze is a splendid choice for the important diplomatic post to which he has been assigned. He learned the principles of true democracy in the United States, and he has practised them consistently and successfully in China. A graduate of Cornell, and M.A., Cornell, '03, ever since his return to his native land he has been active in the service of his country. He is a scholar, an ardent patriot, and the proved friend of American ways and the American people. While Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University was in China as the special commissioner appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to lay before the Manchu government a plan for the establishment of a gold exchange standard currency system in the then Empire, Mr. Sze acted as his secretary, and was indefatigable in his personal efforts to assure the success of Doctor Jenks's mission.

When the bubonic plague broke out in Manchuria, the Chinese government selected Mr. Sze as high commissioner to endeavor to mitigate the ravages of that calamity. Mr. Sze brought to bear upon his task American ideas of sanitation, segregation and hospital treatment. Unsparring of self, he carried succor into plague-ridden districts, and earned and received not only commendation from his own government, but enthusiastic praise from the foreign experts and government officials in Manchuria.

He served as minister of communications in the republican cabinet while Yuan Shih-kai was acting as provisional president. Later he was nominated as minister to the United States, but was retained in China, where his services were deemed at that time essential. He has been at the right hand of Yuan up to the very moment when he accepted appointment as minister at London. It is understood that he is now on his way to the mainland via Honolulu, so as to renew acquaintance with numerous American friends before proceeding to England. He is certain to be well received in every American city which he may visit. He represents the China of today and tomorrow, and his mission is most unquestionably one of peace.

FOR THOSE TIRED OF WAR NEWS.

It is not easy to understand the psychology of the expression, 'I am sick of war news,' says the New York Sun. It seems hardly possible that any one should be so narrow in his interests, so lacking in human sympathy as to become surfeited with the details of one of the most portentous crises of humanity.

Not merely generations, but centuries to come will dwell upon the present clash of nations. Libraries will be written upon it, lives spent in its study. It will be the source of inspiration to countless millions, and thousands of the wise or near wise will deduce conclusions from it for the guidance of mankind. Imagination and emotion will enrich themselves from its slightest episodes. The effects are incalculable. The physical aspects of civilization, now scarred and blackened and presently to be beautified and adorned on account of it, only typify the abasements and glorifications which the soul of the world will undergo.

Yet there are people to whom destiny has granted the supreme privilege of being contemporary observers of the struggle, holders of front seats at the spectacle of the ages, sharers of its great emotions, who still turn away from it, not from agony or horror, but apparently from sheer blasé indifference. They are sick of it. "I wish," they say, "they'd give us something else." Truly, we have here a curious frivolity, intolerance of the higher call of world realities, of stuff of the spirit which is as strange and inexplicable as war itself.

Of course the newspapers are blamed. They are the natural scapegoats for the aberrations of their readers. "Cut out the army if words," says a distinguished national legislator, "just give us the information." He does not realize that there are not words enough to give the information, that language is bankrupted by the facts, that it is only by heaping Ossa upon Pelion that some dim picture of the reality can be thrown before the eyes of such as will read with imagination and feelings.

THE PASSING HOUR

Whatever happens in Mexico will surprise no one, unless peace happens. That would surprise almost everyone.

We have discovered what was the matter with the Democrats and what brought about their defeat last week. They have the foot and mouth disease.

The disclosure that Secretary Bryan's paperweights were made out of scrap iron and not sword blades has resulted in the renaming of them. They are now known as piffleweights.

Before we congratulate ourselves upon the sale of sufficient bonds to provide funds for some Kauai public works we should wait and see whether under the circumstance of a new territorial treasurer the bonds are negotiable. None is going to hand over real money for bonds if a shadow of doubt regarding the legality of the transfer exists.

It is to be hoped that those who have been elected on the program of efficiency and economy to the legislature are preparing to resist the army of grafters posing as clerks of committees that do not meet and as interpreters and translators of what needs neither. We trust, also, that there will be no repetition of the Senate Journal scandal.

Now is the time for the chamber of commerce to invite the newly elected mayor and supervisors into a conference. The supervisors desire to give the city a businesslike administration, and the members of the chamber of commerce doubtless have a number of businesslike suggestions to make. Now is the time to get together, before the officials are worried by the cares of office.

There are only two reasons to advance against the proposal to import a road engineer for Oahu. One is that there is no reason why it should be done, and the other is that there is no way that it could be done. There are as good road engineers here as anywhere, and they know more about local conditions than anyone from abroad could possibly know. There is also a law—idiotic and one that should be repealed in the coming legislature—which forbids the employment by the county of anyone who has less than a year's residence.

MISTAKES OF THE PAST—WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

A report of the chamber of commerce committee on the Koolau-poko belt road says that it was improperly constructed and that the \$16,000 a mile spent upon it—which the taxpayers still owe, by the way—has been wasted. A report has been received on the Hakipuu road, on which another \$11,000 waste was found. So far, so good. That the belt road money was being wasted was pointed out by this paper long ago, in time to stop the greater part of the loss if anyone had wanted to take action. Now we can pay the bill for the next several years and in the meanwhile start in and build the road over again.

But these are mistakes of the past. What the chamber of commerce should be most concerned in is the future. Only one main piece of road construction is now under way, the rebuilding of the makai side of the Kalakaua avenue roadbed. Are the mistakes we deplore being repeated there? Is the money of the taxpayers being used judiciously on this section? Would it not be well to have this investigated? or is it to be a settled policy that we are to exercise our hindsight always and our foresight not at all? Is it good policy to build on the makai side of Kalakaua avenue the same style of road that is already going to pieces on the mauka side? Is the rapid deterioration of the mauka side due to faulty construction or lack of systematic upkeep?

Would it not be wise for the chamber of commerce road committee to go into some of these matters? The belt road is a dead horse to be paid for. Kalakaua avenue might be saved, if looked after. All we have left to show for the \$90,000 expended on the other side of the island are the bills; the bills for Kalakaua avenue have not yet been contracted and the question is, do we get a real thoroughfare there along with the bills or do we simply have supplied us the raw material for another too-late investigation?

Another matter which the chamber of commerce should take up NOW with the mayor and supervisors-elect, before they settle down to a road policy, is the question of road upkeep. The Maui convention went into this matter and it was the unanimous opinion of the business men of the Territory there represented that the first essential towards good roads and less waste of public funds was the inauguration of a "cantonment system," or the matter of placing section hands on all the roads not already past saving. This question is as old as the general road question in Honolulu, but every board of supervisors has sidestepped it for the sake of playing politics with the taxpayers' money. The system should go into force the day the new board takes office, and if the business men of the community, as represented by the Greater Chamber of Commerce, see to it, it will be done.

The members of the chamber and members of the new municipal government should get together, as men to men, with all the high mightiness sloughed off on both sides. The members of the chamber ought to know that the politicians got busy the day after election and have been busy ever since, attempting to shape affairs to their best advantage. The best good of Honolulu enters into their calculations not at all, and unless they can be circumvented through the exercise of a little commonsense on the part of the supervisors, backed up by the business men, the work of the coming board will be only a slight improvement on that of the present one.

NOW is the time to get busy; not after all the mistakes have been made.

HONOLULU CHINESE GAINS PROMINENCE

Medical Student in Omaha Says Wealthy American Women Starve Their Infants

Albert Akow Ting, the Honolulu Chinese medical student at Creighton university, is attracting considerable attention in Omaha just now.

Ting, who has finished a correspondence school course in penmanship as a side issue, has developed a beautiful style of penmanship, and he was asked to do the engrossing and pen work on the "Oath of Hippocrates," one of the class pictures exhibited in Omaha.

Although this was his first attempt at work of this kind he persevered with his task, working continually at it until it was completed. The lettering was so well done that it attracted newspaper attention and was commended.

This, however, did not bring Ting so much into the limelight as a statement he made, while discussing his medical studies. He said the American mothers of the wealthy class starve their infants through artificial feeding, which the child's stomach was unprepared to assimilate. He blames the exactions of social life for this failure of mothers to nurse their children.

He also said that children of poor mothers were in many cases suffering from the same improper artificial feeding because their mothers were compelled to be away from home earning a living.

Ting is a member of the local Chinese Young People's Oratorical Association, of which Qwon Shing is president. This organization is proud of the prominence which its associate is attaining in his college work.

ACCUSED MAIL CARRIER IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Three hours and fifty minutes after the jury in the postoffice case against John P. Mendillo took the case under advisement, Foreman George G. Guild handed in a verdict of not guilty to Judge Dole in the federal court yesterday afternoon. Mendillo was discharged and his bond ordered cancelled.

Mendillo said yesterday that, as he is under civil service and was discharged from the postoffice as a letter carrier, when he was arrested on a warrant sworn to by A. J. Knight, postal inspector here, he will make demand for pay since his discharge and insist that he be re-instated in his position.

He says that the verdict of the jury exonerated him fully and that there is no reason why he should not go back to his work.

The petition for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate of William Mitchell, deceased, was denied yesterday by Judge Whitney.

GENERAL EDWARDS' MOTHER IS DEAD

Announcement of Her Demise in Cleveland Was Received Here Last Night

A cablegram was received last night by General Clarence E. Edwards announcing the death of his mother, Mrs. William Edwards, who passed away yesterday at her home in Cleveland, after an illness of several days.

General Edwards was notified two days ago of the serious illness of his mother, and it was feared then that her death was imminent. Hasty preparation was begun at once to make it possible for the general to take the next steamer for the mainland that he might be with Mrs. Edwards through the crisis.

It was not stated whether the news received last night will change the general's plan of rushing to Cleveland.

Mrs. Edwards was a widow. She was prominently allied with many of the large charitable movements and organizations of Cleveland, and for several years, especially while General Edwards was chief of the bureau of insular affairs, she was one of the social leaders in Washington. Mrs. Edwards was Louis Hanson before her marriage.

The news of this death will come as a shock to Mrs. Edwards' friends, who number many hundreds, over the country. In the years she spent in Washington, or at her Ohio home, she made countless friends, and all who came in contact with her, through either her charitable or social duties, became deeply attached to her.

It was the characteristic of her sweet nature to make friends, say those who knew her, and these friends she made on every occasion. Several persons in Honolulu met Mrs. Edwards while she was in Washington.

While they are saddened over the news received last night, there are several hundred others here, who, though never having met Mrs. Edwards, know of her and are acquainted with General Edwards, and to them the news will come also as a very sad shock.

TOO BAD JACK SPENT \$30 AT THE ELECTION

It was really and truly "30" for "Too Bad Jack" Kalakela, defeated Democratic candidate from the fifth district for a seat in the house of representatives.

In trying to be one of the thirty members of the lower house, "Too Bad Jack" spent thirty dollars, according to his sworn statement of campaign expenses filed yesterday in the office of the secretary of the Territory.

Other statements filed yesterday were as follows: Charles F. Chillingworth \$170.75, Eugene K. Ali \$44, William Williamson \$42.50 and J. W. K. Kelki \$39.

UNDESIRABLE DANCE HALLS MUST CLOSE

Supervisor McClellan Announces That Present Ordinance Is Sufficient To Abolish Them

It was discovered yesterday by Supervisor William H. McClellan, that it will not be necessary for the board to pass an amendment to the dance hall law in order to prevent such undesirable places operating in the city.

At the last meeting of the supervisors, McClellan called upon his fellow supervisors to pass an amendment to the dance hall ordinance to make it impossible for such places, where refused an annual license by the board, to get nightly permits for a dance from the clerk, thus succeeding in running the places against the order of the board.

"I have found that we can stop this evading," said McClellan, yesterday, "without passing an ordinance. Reading over the law, I have discovered that though the clerk has the right to issue these nightly permits, it is necessary for the applicant to comply with the other provisions of the law. This means that in cases where we decide that a dance hall should not be given a license, because it does not meet with the requirements of the ordinance, the clerk has no right to issue a permit.

"We will, therefore, not pass an amendment, but simply instruct the clerk that hereafter he is to issue no such permits until he is satisfied the applicant has complied with the requirements of the ordinance."

The particular dance halls McClellan had in mind were the Kukui street one and the new dance hall at King and Smith streets, both of which have been operating under nightly permits, for which they have paid one dollar a night.

MAYOR FERN PLANS A PATRONAGE COUP

He Will 'Fire' All City Employees and Give Jobs To Republicans

Mayor Fern says there is no need for the Republican incoming administration to worry about the distribution of jobs.

He will relieve them of the necessity of distributing patronage. The mayor says his method will be to call for the resignation of all Democratic municipal employees on December 28, the same to be effective on December 31.

Then, on January 2, the mayor will generally appoint Republicans to the positions thus vacated, and all the new city administration will have to do will be to come in and go to work.

\$45,000 ANNEX IS NEARLY READY

A new material evidence of confidence in Honolulu's growth and prosperity will soon be completed. Within a little more than two weeks now, the \$45,000 annex of the Plesanton Hotel will be completed and ready for occupancy.

The building is practically completed now; the last of the scaffolding has been removed, and to all outer appearances it is ready for occupancy. Henry Freitas, under whose supervision the structure has been put up, has made a record for fast work, and has nearly completed the building a month before the specified time.

The management of the Plesanton Hotel is very grateful for the quick work, as it permits them to move the furniture into the annex and have it ready by the time the first winter tourists get here.

The annex has thirty-two rooms, all with private baths and many with private lanais. The rooms are large and airy and mosquito-proof. The building faces the beautiful Oahu College grounds.

The erection of this building when the atmosphere is still charged with talk of depression exemplifies the basic soundness of such talk and the underlying confidence of capital in Honolulu's future.

DEFEATED CANDIDATE WILL PRACTISE LAW

Lowell K. Kupau is the proud possessor of a certificate, signed by Henry Smith, clerk of the circuit court, which states that Kupau shall be allowed to practise before the district court.

Kupau was born in Waiwae in 1879. He went to school there, and later went to Kamehameha School. He has been connected with several lines of endeavor, from teaching school to swinging a policeman's club, not to speak of playing in the Hawaiian band.

Kupau lately came before the public eye when he emerged from the band to run for the house of representatives. Defeated in the primary, he decided he would practise law before the police court.